

UTTOXETER  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health  
and of the Senior Public  
Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1957

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OCTOBER, 1958



# INDEX

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	<i>Page</i>
Public Health Committee, Officials .....	2
Preamble .....	3 and 4
Statistics and Social Conditions of Area .....	5
Extracts from Vital Statistics .....	6
Principal Causes of Death .....	7
Vital Statistics for the years 1957 and 1956 .....	7 and 8
Cancer Deaths .....	8
General Provisions of Health Service .....	9
Hospitals, Treatment Centres and Clinics .....	10 and 11
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area .....	12
Factories and Moveable Dwellings .....	13
Water Supply .....	14
Drainage and Sewerage .....	17 and 18
Refuse Collection and Disposal, Rodent Control .....	19
Food Inspection, Slaughter Houses .....	20 and 21
Milk and Dairies .....	21
Food Sampling .....	22 and 23
Housing .....	23 and 24
Infectious Diseases, Tables .....	25—29
Tuberculosis .....	30
Diphtheria Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination .....	30—32
Whooping Cough Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination .....	32

## UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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*Vice-Chairman :* Councillor W. RATCLIFFE

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*Chairman of Health Committee :*

Councillor W. A. OLDHAM

*Deputy Chairman of Health Committee :*

Councillor R. C. BALL

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

*Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. A. W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.P. and S., D.P.H.  
(died 23rd September, 1957)

*Acting Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(October—December, 1957)

*Senior Public Health Inspector :*

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

### **SURVEYOR :**

H. W. PUGHE



# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,  
Holly Dene,  
High Street,  
Uttoxeter.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Uttoxeter Rural District Council*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Uttoxeter Rural District for the year 1957. It has been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/58 dated 13th January, 1958.

During the first nine months of the year the office of Medical Officer of Health was held by the late Dr. A. W. M. Battersby, and I know you would wish me to place on record your appreciation of his services to the community and the sense of loss his passing brought to everyone.

For the last three months of the year, Dr. E. H. Tomlin, Medical Officer of Health to the Cheadle Rural District, acted a Medical Officer of Health in this District, and I extend to him your thanks for so ably stepping into the breach.

I cannot, of course, comment adequately on the work carried out during the year, but I should like to draw your attention to one or two of the outstanding features in the report.

The first few pages are devoted to the presentation of Vital Statistics. You will notice there is a rise in the Stillbirth rate and in the Infant Death rate. It has been pointed out in previous reports that in a small unit such as this district comprises, small increases in the actual figures make an appreciable difference to the rate. Thus the Infant Death rate of 61.5 represents 8 deaths in infants under 1 year of age. Of these, 3 deaths were due to prematurity and 4 to congenital abnormalities.

With regard to the incidence of infectious disease it is gratifying to note that there is again a reduction in the total number of cases. The appropriate section of the report deals with this in detail, but the reduction is due mainly to a drop in the number of cases of Sonne Dysentery. This does not mean that the Public Health Department can slacken its vigilance. The risk of food poisoning is always with us, and it is only by the strict observance of the rules of hygiene by the community as a whole, and in particular by those of us who handle food (and that includes housewives), that we can reduce the incidence of diseases caused by contaminated food.

It is rather disturbing to note the increase in the number of deaths due to cancer, and in particular cancer of the lungs, the incidence of which has shown a steady increase throughout the country over the last few years. A great deal has already been written on this subject and I do not propose to comment on it here. It is to be hoped, however, that the answer will soon be found to this difficult problem.

I would conclude by expressing grateful thanks to my fellow officials and clerical staff without whose co-operation and ready assistance the compilation of this report would not have been possible.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres, 55,228
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1957)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,350
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1957 accord- ing to Rate Books	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,096
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£124,053
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£492
Number of persons per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.20
Number of houses per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.056
Average number of persons per house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.66

The seventeen Parishes of the Uttoxeter Rural District comprise, in the main, agricultural communities whose principal concern is dairy and, to a lesser extent, arable farming. The three principal villages in the District are Rocester, Mayfield and Abbots Bromley, and two of these parishes offer alternative employment to agriculture. Thus there is a cotton mill at Rocester and a silk mill at Mayfield and at Rocester an Excavator Vehicle factory. In addition, quite a number of the residents in your district find work at the agricultural implement factory in Uttoxeter, at the various residential schools in the area, and on transport and other services. A proportion of the residents in your district who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits live in your district, very often at some distance from their place of occupation, because of the difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation in the urban areas adjacent to their place of employment.



## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live Births (Factor—1.12)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	60	66	126
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
				—	—	—
				61	69	130
				—	—	—
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						11.4
Adjusted birth rate						12.768
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	8	—	8
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				8	—	8
				—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						57.90
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.70
<i>Deaths (Factor—1.10)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				62	48	110
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						9.16
Adjusted death rate						10.076
Deaths from puerperal causes						Nil
Deaths from other maternal causes						Nil
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				5	3	8
				—	—	—
<i>Deat rate of Infants under 1 year of age</i>						
All infants per 1,000 live births						61.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births						63.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						Nil
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				4	1	5
				—	—	—



# PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttoxeter Rural District, 1957

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	7	11
Coronary Diseases .....	8	2	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	1	2	3
Other Heart Diseases .....	14	8	22
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	2	4	6
Influenza .....	1	—	1
Pneumonia .....	—	2	2
Bronchitis .....	5	2	7
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .....	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Cancer .....	13	11	24
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	1	—	1
Leukaemia .....	—	—	—
Diseases of Prostate .....	2	—	2
Diabetes .....	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .....	1	1	2
Road Accidents .....	—	—	—
Other Accidents .....	—	—	—
Suicide .....	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	8	16
	62	48	102

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1950 and 1957

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>
1957 .....	11.4	0.70	9.16	61.5
1956 .....	15.00	0.26	9.2	17.1
1955 .....	16.06	0.26	8.9	22.3
1954 .....	14.7	0.36	9.09	30.3
1953 .....	13.4	0.17	7.9	26.17
1952 .....	15.93	0.26	8.2	60.1
1951 .....	15.9	0.26	8.5	5.78
1950 .....	14.7	0.28	12.04	18.9

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 and 1956 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Rural District	1957	11.4	0.70	9.16	61.5
	1956	15.0	0.26	9.2	17.1
England and Wales	1957	16.1	0.37	11.5	23.1
	1956	15.6	0.36	11.7	23.8

## CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from cancer according to sex with regard to your District during 1957 and the 8 previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths form of the total deaths is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
1957	13	11	24	21.8
1956	5	15	20	19.2
1955	8	5	13	13
1954	6	10	16	15.8
1953	6	6	12	13.3
1952	6	4	10	10.4
1951	8	7	15	6.1
1950	9	9	18	13.9

### Summary of Site of Cancer

Stomach	.....	2 males and 1 female
Breast	.....	2 females
Uterus	.....	2 females
Other Sites	.....	5 males and 6 females
LUNG AND BRONCHUS	.....	6 males

### Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population

Uttoxeter	.....	2.1
England and Wales	.....	1.9

# BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

Rates per 1,000 population

	<i>Uttoxeter Rural District</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>Births</i>		
Live Births .....	11.4	16.1
Stillbirths .....	0.70	0.37
<i>Deaths</i>		
All Causes .....	9.16	11.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	—	0.11
Influenza .....	0.09	0.15
Smallpox .....	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	0.01
Pneumonia .....	0.17	0.52
Bronchitis .....	0.61	—

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

### Laboratory Facilities

In so far as your district is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1957 in the County town of Stafford, some fourteen miles distant. Specimens and samples submitted to these laboratories for investigation were transmitted mainly by 'bus, both by the Medical Practitioners in your district and by this Department.

### Ambulance Facilities

*(Controlled by Area Health Committee)*

During 1957 a 24 hour service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service. There are six ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—three can be adapted for sitting cases, also one Civil Defence Ambulance. The Uttoxeter Ambulance Staff consists of a personnel of 17 men, and the day is divided into three periods of eight hours.

### Home Nursing

*(An Area Health Function)*

This service is carried out by the District Nurses, and one



Nurse is available for each of the parishes as follows :

- (i) Okeover, Stanton, Mayfield, Wootton, Ramshorn and Ellastone.
- (ii) Rocester and Denstone.
- (iii) Leigh, Kingstone (Gratwich only) and Croxden.
- (iv) Uttoxeter Rural and Kingstone (Except Gratwich).
- (v) Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.
- (vi) Marchington, Draycott-in-the-Clay and Newborough.

In most cases the nurse undertakes the duties of a general nurse, a midwife and in some cases also carries out the duties of the Health Visitor and of School Nurse in the parish for which they are responsible.

Since 1954 the Nursing Services for the parishes of Abbots Bromley and Blithfield were undertaken by the following nurses :

Nurse Dunn, of Abbots Bromley, for General and Midwifery Services in the village and for Blithfield.

Nurse Francis, of Stramshall, Health Visiting for the parish of Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.

## **HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS**

### **Hospitals**

There are no hospitals in Uttoxeter Rural District, and as in previous years the arrangements in this connection were as follows follows :

#### *Infectious Diseases*

In 1957, most cases were treated at Bucknall Hospital. When no accommodation could be arranged at Bucknall the cases went to Derby Isolation Hospital.

#### *General Medical and Surgical Cases*

Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions on account of which they required to be admitted to hospital went mainly to the Infirmarys at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Burton-on-Trent and Stafford.

#### *Tuberculosis Beds*

Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the appropriate Regional Hospital Board.

#### *Maternity and Gynaecological Cases*

Maternity and Gynaecological cases were again mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Ashbourne Maternity Home—also Burton Hospital.



## **Domestic Health Service**

### *(Area Health Function)*

This is one of the Services provided under the National Health Service Act, for which the Local Health Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover from the persons availing themselves of it such charge (if any) as the Authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons.

### **Clinics**

#### *Tuberculosis Dispensary*

Since 1953 the patients have had to visit the Clinic at Stafford or Burton by appointment. The homes of the patients are now visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

#### *Minor Ailments Clinic*

The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1957 continued to provide a minor ailments clinic on Friday mornings at Heath House Centre.

#### *Infant Welfare Clinic*

The Staffordshire County Council, as the local Health Authority, during 1957 provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter at which sessions were held each Friday afternoon.

#### *Ante-Natal Clinic*

An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in Uttoxeter in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons. A midwife attends and all midwives are invited to attend and bring their cases.

#### *Dental Clinic*

Every Saturday morning a Dental Session is held for the treatment of school children and expectant and nursing mothers. This Clinic serves the Urban and Rural District of Uttoxeter and is situated at Heath House. Urgent cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment.

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The arrangement made between the Uttoxeter Rural and Urban District Councils means that your Health Inspectors continue to carry out inspectorial duties for the two areas.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for defects and also re Rent Act, 1957	49
Inspection of houses (re Improvement Grant) .....	13
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs .....	51
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	19
Inspections re overcrowding and housing applications .....	14
Verminous and Dirty Premises .....	11
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance) .....	108
Drainage Work .....	84
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream .....	11
Other Foods .....	19
Catering Establishments .....	8
Licensed Premises .....	16
Infection of Milk Supply .....	6
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Regulations .....	18
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences .....	26
Meat Inspection .....	440
Knacker Yards .....	7
Infectious Diseases .....	22
Food Poisoning, Enquiries, etc. ....	9
Disinfections and Fumigations .....	8
Samples of Water for Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations .....	17
Visits re Water Supply .....	52
Ditches and Water Courses .....	61
Public Cleansing Service .....	99
Visits re Nightsoil Collection .....	87
Refuse Tips Supervision .....	105
Refuse Receptacles .....	26
Accumulation of Refuse .....	22
Rodent Control .....	37
Keeping of Animals .....	6
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation (including Schools)	26
Privy Conversions .....	9
Factories (including Bakehouses) .....	24
Factories Act, 1937—Section 34 .....	5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 .....	7
Smoke Abatement .....	5
Other Nuisances .....	10
Miscellaneous Visits .....	35
TOTAL .....	1,572

## Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1957 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters .....	46	38
Verbal notices as to general matters .....	26	26
Informal notices to provide dustbins .....	5	5
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1936 .....	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936 .....	1	1

## Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received .....	28
General Disrepair of Dwellings .....	12
Others .....	16

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical .....	2	2
(2) Mechanical Factories .....	37	22
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>

## Outworkers

There are now no outworkers in the district.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During 1957 your Public Health Inspectors made 19 visits in connection with licensed caravans, and caravans temporarily stationed in the area.

In the year 2 licensed caravans moved from the district, 1 new licence was granted, and 4 licences were renewed for a further 12 months.



## WATER SUPPLY

The most important factor that affected water supply during the year was the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 52/56 issued on the 26th September, 1956, on the re-grouping of water undertakings, where the Minister was pressing water undertakers whether in the interests of efficiency they should combine with their neighbours to form a joint water board or join with a larger existing Board or Company.

It was suggested from the Report of the Survey carried out by the Minister's Inspectors of the County in 1947, that the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Councils should join the neighbouring authorities to form a new North Eastern Water Board, and meetings have been held during the year with the authorities concerned and no decisions have been arrived at.

### *Mayfield*

The Council are the water authority for this parish. The source consists of a borehole 252 feet in the bunter sandstone and the water is pumped into a service reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity from where the water gravitates to all parts. Electricity became available at the pumping station in 1953, and in February, 1954, the Council installed new pumping equipment, consisting of deep well submersible pumping unit capable of 4,000 gallons per hour, with the result that a better supply is available, and has enabled further farms in the area to receive a supply. An automatic chlorinator was fitted in 1956.

### *Denstone, Rocester, Stramshall and Bramshall*

Bulk supply from the Urban District Council. The whole of Bramshall now gets the water from this source, and the supply is adequate for all purposes.

### *Abbots Bromley, Kingstone (part), Newborough (part), Draycott-in-the-Clay (part) and Marchington (part)*

These portions of your district lie within the statutory limits of supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

### *Marchington Woodlands Scheme*

During the year all properties were connected to the main for those who desired a Mains supply.

### *Mayfield, Stanton, Wootton and Ellastone.*

The drilling of the boreholes was completed during the year, the eventual depth being 320 feet and the yield being tested at 5,500 g.p.h. with the other borehole in operation yielding 3,500 g.p.h. The total yield of 9,000 g.p.h. from both boreholes is considered adequate to supply the above areas with sufficient reserve.

### *Beamhurst Water Supply*

100% of the properties have been connected to the main.



*Great Gate (part), Leigh*

Bulk Supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

*Croxden*

Supplied by private piped supply.

The villages of Ellastone, Ramshorn, Stanton, Wootton and Okeover rely mainly on surface wells and springs.

The Uttoxeter Urban District Council agreed to a number of connections for water from their main as it runs through your district from Prestwood to Bramshall.

Many of the shallow wells and springs at present in use in certain parts of your district are unreliable both as to quality and quantity.

The Hoar Cross Scheme was completed in 1950 and all had been connected by 1955 (who desired a supply).

*Stubwood Water Scheme*

The total number of premises connected to the scheme—37. Aldersbrook extension was approved during the year and the scheme was started and would be finished early in the following year.

The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied with water directly from public mains is shown below for each Parish :—

Parish	Population of Parish Dec. 1957	Number of houses with piped water supply	Estimated Pop. with piped supply
Abbots Bromley .....	1,414	239	992
Blithfield .....	310	24	135
Croxden .....	204	26	104
Denstone .....	614	100	406
Draycott-in-the-Clay .....	900	100	331
Ellastone .....	296	Nil	Nil
Kingstone .....	370	66	287
Leigh .....	948	213	808
Marchington .....	760	72	322
Mayfield .....	2,106	444	1,461
Newborough .....	586	44	186
Okeover .....	62	Nil	Nil
Ramshorn .....	62	Nil	Nil
Rocester .....	1,322	325	1,268
Stanton .....	265	Nil	Nil
Uttoxeter Rural .....	1,069	141	613
Wootton .....	152	Nil	Nil

During 1957 four stand pipes were in use, three in the parish of Mayfield and one in the Parish of Rocester.

The number of houses served in Mayfield is 16 and a population of 54. In the cases of Rocester one house is served and used by one person.

### Water Analysis

The supply of water to the farms and houses in the area is derived from varying sources, ranging from a piped mains supply in some districts to wells and springs in more remote parts of the area.

The supplies to these properties without a piped supply are frequently found to be of unsatisfactory quality. In cases where the water was found to be unfit and measures to remedy same were practicable and reasonable such work was carried out. Where remedial measures could not be carried out or mains water laid on users have been advised to boil or sterilize the water before drinking.

Water samples have been taken regularly for Bacteriological examination and Chemical analysis, and the following Table shows the result of such sampling.

Source	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological examination and Chemical Analysis	RESULTS		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Doubt- ful
Wells (Private) .....	1	—	1	—
„ (Public) .....	1	1	—	—
Springs (Private	8	3	5	—
„ (Public)	—	—	—	—
Boreholes (Pvte.)	2	2	—	—
<i>Mains Supply :</i>				
(a) Public .....	5	5	—	—
(b) Private .....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	17	11	6	—

*Sample of Water from 6, Sycamore Road, Mayfield—Public Supply*  
Bacteriological Examination Report :—

Date and hour of collection ..... 11.2.57 ..... 11.45 a.m.

Probable number of coliform bacilli,

MacConkey 2 days at 37°C.

Nil per 100 ml.



### *Chemical Analysis :*

pH Value .....	7.4
	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F. ....	31.0
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	Nil
Albuminoid .....	0.0004
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.13
Chlorine present as Chloride .....	1.60
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ....	Nil
Appearance .....	No. Colour
Metallic Contamination .....	Nil
Total Hardness .....	16.8°
Permanent Hardness .....	6.1°
Temporary Hardness .....	10.7°
Free Chlorine .....	Nil

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

The existing systems of sewerage and sewage disposal in the three principal villages in your district—namely, Abbots Bromley, Mayfield and Rocester—are most unsatisfactory, and, as pointed out in last year's report, there is no doubt that serious nuisance arises in these parishes as a result. Detailed sewage schemes for each of these three parishes have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers, and the approval of the Ministry of Health to the work being undertaken is still awaited.

A Sewage Works attendant has been working on a whole-time basis to carry out the day-to-day maintenance of the sewage works and sewers in the various parishes of your district.

### **Details of Sewerage Schemes**

#### *Abbots Bromley*

This consists briefly of a collecting chamber and then a land irrigation system. The works are 90 years old, I am informed, and from personal knowledge the effluent from the works is, as far as practical purposes are concerned, untreated. The land is sewage sick and is a breeding ground for flies. In a hot summer—a fly nuisance. A scheme for a modern sewerage system was sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1953. In my opinion the present system is injurious to the health of the inhabitants of Abbots Bromley. The present system is insanitary, overloaded and prevents the conversion of pail closets (129) to W.C. and hinders new housing schemes.

#### *Mayfield*

The existing system is overloaded, and in addition its drainage for the Mill emptyings (430 people) and from a further 46 houses discharge untreated into the River Dove. The conversion of further earth closets (200) to W.C. cannot be carried out because of the

present inadequate sewerage system. In a warm summer there is a fly nuisance, which is a definite danger to the inhabitants. A new scheme was submitted to the Ministry in 1953.

### *Rocester*

The existing scheme is grossly overloaded and insanitary—there being no satisfactory purification before the effluent is discharged into the river. This prevents the conversion of Earth Closets (100) into W.C. A new scheme was submitted to the Ministry in 1953.

## **Sewer Treatment**

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the treatment of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation.

The following tables show the results obtained.

*March, 1957*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No of Manholes treated</i>	<i>Complete take of test bait</i>	<i>Partial take</i>	<i>No take</i>
Abbots Bromley	10	5	2	3
Denstone .....	4	—	—	4
Ellastone .....	4	—	—	4
Mayfield	12	1	2	9
Rocester .....	13	7	1	5
Stramshall .....	7	—	2	5

*October, 1957.*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Manholes treated</i>	<i>Complete take of test bait</i>	<i>Partial take</i>	<i>No take</i>
Abbots Bromley	7	1	3	3
Denstone .....	2	—	—	2
Mayfield .....	5	—	—	5
Rocester .....	9	1	4	4

## **NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE**

Due to the increase in the number of pails emptied, and large travelling involved, it is possible only to maintain an 8 day collection service. There are, however, bound to be some lapses, as one day per month the vehicle is garaged for greasing, washing, etc.

The vehicle used is an 800 gallon cesspool emptying machine, fitted with hopper attachment, and to maintain the ever-increasing pail emptying, it is not possible to carry out cesspool emptying.

Approximately 1,100 pails are emptied regularly, and for this purpose the vehicle travelled 11,287 miles.



24 Pails from properties within the Uttoxeter Urban district are emptied weekly, and your vehicle is also used for the emptying of pails and tanks at Uttoxeter Racecourse—the cost of all such work is chargeable upon the Urban District Council.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It has been possible to continue a fortnightly collection from approximately 2,900 dwellings (3,000 bins), and this service is afforded to all properties having a reasonably good access road. Six men were engaged on this work, and on tip levelling and maintenance work.

Two modern type low loading refuse vehicles (12 cu.yd. capacity) are used on this work, with a tipper lorry as an auxiliary vehicle. A total of 17,006 miles was covered during the year.

Refuse disposal continued along the lines of the previous year, the extreme northern part of the district being served by a refuse tip at Clifton, which is outside the Uttoxeter Rural District Council area. By arrangement with the Ashbourne Rural District Council, a portion of their Clifton tip was used thus avoiding a long haul to the tip at Denstone.

During 1957 the main refuse tips at Denstone and Abbots Bromley were used, together with smaller tips at Marchington and Leigh.

As far as is practicable, tipping is “controlled,” and every effort is made to maintain the tips in a hygienic condition and free from insect and rat infestation.

## RODENT CONTROL

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Rural and Urban areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rat disinfection is afforded for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable.

After deduction for rechargeable work, half the nett cost of wages, materials and travelling expenses is reimbursed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### *Number of Infestations found and dealt with during 1957*

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	150
(b) Business Premises.....	57
(c) Refuse Tips (Local Authority) .....	20
(d) Sewage Works (Local Authority) .....	22

## FARM SURVEY FOR RAT INFESTATION

During the year 158 farms were visited to ascertain any rat infestation and of this number 31 were found to be infested.

Eighteen farms were disinfested by the Council's operative, and the remaining 13 were dealt with by the farmers concerned.

During 1957 contracts were entered into for dealing with rat infestations at 7 farms and 3 other business premises.

## FOOD INSPECTION

### Particulars of Food Inspected during 1957

(a) Meat ; Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified .....	16	314	3	2,565	274
Number inspected .....	16	314	3	2,565	274
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</b> .....					
Whole carcases condemned .....	3	—	1	3	1
Part or organ „ .....	6	22	—	59	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	56.25%	7%	33.33%	2.41%	5.10%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	3	1	—	—	—
Part or organ „ .....	3	11	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	37.5%	3.82%	—	—	1.46%
<b>Cysticercosis only</b> ....	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis .....	2,793 lbs.
Weight of meat condemned for other diseases .....	2,714 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned .....	5,507 lbs.
--------------------------------------	------------

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
=	2	9	—	19

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Within the district are 4 slaughterhouses which are licensed for use until the 31st July, 1958.

These premises have proved adequate for the needs of the rural area, and as a result of regular visits for meat inspection, the



slaughterhouses have been kept under constant supervision.

The premises generally are old, not well sited and lack amenities, but in all the circumstances are well kept by the occupants.

### *Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1954*

In accordance with the above legislation 22 licences were granted, and of this number 3 empowered the slaughter of horses within the Uttoxeter rural area.

## **FOOD PREPARING PREMISES, SHOPS, Etc.**

In so far as other routine work would allow, inspections of food premises were made, and notices served where contraventions of the regulations were found.

Where required by statute the appropriate premises are registered, and these include 34 for the storage and sale of Pre-wrapped Ice Cream, and 7 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food.

No Ice Cream is manufactured in the rural district, the commodity being “pre-wrapped” and obtained from reputable firms.

## **MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949**

Number of Distributors of milk in the Uttoxeter Rural District Council area	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

### **Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949**

Number licensed to sell					
(a) Tuberculin tested milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
(b) Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
(c) Sterilized Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

### **Results of Milk Samples taken during 1957**

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Methylene Blue .....	180	157
Phosphatase Test .....	71	68
Turbidity Test .....	20	20
Biological Test .....	82	76

During 1957 it was necessary to place one Diversion Order in respect of milk which, on examination, was found to be tuberculous.

## UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT

Details of samples taken during the period 1.4.57—31.3.58.

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>No. of samples submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulter- ated</i>
Milk .....	1	1	
Pasteurised Milk .....	1	1	
T.T. Pasteurised Milk .....	1	1	
Sterilised Milk .....	1	1	
Channel Islands Milk .....	1	1	
T.T. Milk .....	1	1	
<b>Total Milk Samples</b> .....	6	6	
Cream of Mushroom Soup .....	1 (Inf.)	1 (Informal)	
Cod Liver Oil B.P. ....	1	1	
Pure Dairy Cream .....	1	1	
Beef and Pork Sausage .....	1	1	
Blackcurrant Jam F.F.S. ....	1	1	
Ground Almonds .....	1	1	
Lemon Curd .....	2	2	
Strawberries in Heavy Syrup .....	1	1	
Creamed Mushrooms .....	1	1	
Ground Nutmeg .....	2	1	1
Chocolate Laxative .....	1	1	
Soft Drink Tablets .....	1	1	
Butter Drops .....	1	1	
Senna Pods B.P. ....	1	1	
Self-Raising Flour .....	1	1	
Ice Cream (Vanilla) .....	1	1	
Non-Brewed Condiment .....	1	1	
Orange Smash .....	1	1	
Powered Gelatine .....	1	1	
Whisky .....	3 (Inf.)	3 (Informal)	
Gin .....	2 (Inf.)	2 (Informal)	
Rum .....	1 (Inf.)	1 (Informal)	
<b>Total General Food Samples</b> .....	27	26	1
(7 of which are Informal)			
<b>Total No. of Samples</b> .....	33	32	1

The Analyst reported that a sample of Ground Nutmeg contained only about 0.75% of volatile oil instead of not less than 2.0%, but the sample was too small for confirmatory estimation. A repeat sample was found to be genuine.



## Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Headquarters. Milk samples procured at Farms and Dairies in Uttoxeter Urban District.

*Year ending 31st March, 1958*

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulter- ated</i>
Milk .....	342	337	5
Milk Tuberculin Tested .....	82	82	—
Milk T.T. Channel Islands ..	1	1	—

### *Appeal to Cow Samples*

<i>Up to Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Total</i>
2	5	7
<i>Proceedings</i>		
<i>Sustained</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Costs</i>
1	£5 0s. 0d.	£3 7s. 0d.

## HOUSING

Houses and Flats completed during the year :

For Slum Clearance .....	By Local Authority .....	Nil
For other purposes .....	(i) By Local Authority .....	Nil
	(ii) By Private Enterprise .....	6

Houses and Flats in course of erection :

For Slum Clearance .....	By Local Authority .....	Nil
For other purposes .....	(i) By Local Authority .....	Nil
	(ii) By Private Enterprise .....	7

No. of temporary Housing	(i) Prefabs .....	Nil
Units occupied .....	(ii) Huts, etc. ....	Nil

No of houses made fit during the year ..... 33 by use of the Improvement Grants under Housing Act, 1949 (1954/57).

### Slum Clearance

The Council's five year Programme of Slum Clearance envisaged the demolition of 192 houses.

Of this number 48 were included in the Parish of Rocester, as being possible re-development schemes.

Due to lack of adequate mains water supply and sewage disposal, building of houses for Slum Clearance has been seriously retarded. Also, due to repair and improvement work on some of the houses, it will probably be necessary to revise the 1955 list of houses, deleting some and including others originally deferred for the 2nd five year programme.

The following shows the progress made during 1957 :

Houses represented as being unfit for human habitation .....	4
Demolition Orders made (including 2 representations in November, 1956) .....	4
Houses demolished .....	1

### **Housing]Waiting List**

1. Number of persons on Housing Waiting List at 1st January, 1957 :—

Abbots Bromley .....	27
Blithfield .....	2
Denstone .....	22
Draycott-in-the-Clay .....	16
Kingstone .....	8
Leigh .....	11
Marchington .....	21
Mayfield.....	22
Newborough .....	3
Rocester .....	35
Uttoxeter Rural .....	32
Total .....	199

2. Number of persons on Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1957 :

Abbots Bromley .....	31
Blithfield .....	2
Denstone .....	23
Draycott-in-the-Clay .....	22
Kingstone .....	9
Leigh .....	12
Marchington .....	28
Mayfield.....	28
Newborough .....	4
Rocester .....	37
Uttoxeter Rural .....	36
Total .....	232

During the 12 months, vacancies were very few occurring in the following Parishes :

Abbots Bromley .....	5
Kingstone .....	3
Rocester .....	6
Mayfield.....	5
Draycott-in-the-Clay .....	3
Uttoxeter Rural .....	1
	23

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1957 the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows :

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
Measles .....	33	—
Scarlet Fever .....	6	1
Whooping Cough .....	22	1
Acute Pneumonia .....	2	—
Food Poisoning .....	7	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .....	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) .....	—	—
Dysentery .....	3	—
Paratyphoid .....	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—
Abortus Fever .....	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .....	—	—
	74	2

### Infectious Diseases—Incidence in 1957 compared with the previous four years

<i>Disease</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever .....	6	—	10	8	6
Diphtheria .....	—	—	19	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	22	29	11	13	72
Measles .....	33	15	349	14	80
Eryslipelas .....	1	2	2	3	2
Acute Pneumonia .....	2	3	2	4	1
Food Poisoning .....	7	2	4	19	25
Dysentery .....	3	25	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid .....	—	—	—	—	—



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

From the foregoing tables it will be noted that there is a slight reduction in the total number of cases of infectious disease.

This overall reduction is due mainly to a reduction in the number of cases of Sonne Dysentery. There were, however, 7 cases of Food Poisoning. As I have already stated, the risk of food poisoning is always with us and it is only by the strict observance of the rules of hygiene by the community as a whole, and in particular by those of us who handle food (and that includes housewives), that we can reduce the incidence of disease caused by contaminated food.

There were also fewer cases of Whooping Cough in 1957 than in 1956 ; it is to be hoped that as the number of infants receiving protection against the disease increases, the number of cases will be still further reduced.

Measles shows the typical biennial increase.

With regard to Scarlet Fever, 6 cases were reported. This disease, however, is no longer the dreaded infection that it used to be. Its severity has been considerably modified by modern drugs, and the complications such as otitis media and nephritis, which used to be dangerous and damaging, rarely occur. Like most infections it can be more serious in very young children, but in older children it is usually mild.

It is of interest to record two outbreaks of Epidemic Vomiting. This is a mild infectious disease thought to be due to a virus. The illness is usually of sudden onset with vomiting repeated up to 3 or 4 times within 24—48 hours, and rapid recovery. Some cases have loose motions. There were two outbreaks of this minor clinical entity. One occurred at Denstone College around the 24th November, and the other at Checkley Primary School around the 28th November, 1958—In each case about a quarter of the children in the school were involved and the epidemic was over within 10 days.

# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.

## AGE PERIOD IN YEAR, 1957 — CORRECTED

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years and over	Age Un- known	Totals	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Measles .....	- -	3 2	6 4	6 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 18	33
Scarlet Fever .....	- -	1 1	2 -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2	6
Whooping Cough	3 1	2 -	1 1	8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 8	22
Food Poisoning .....	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	3 4	7
Acute Pneumonia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	2
Erysipelas .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dysentery .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	2 1	3
Paratyphoid .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Ophthalmia .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Diphtheria .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Abortus Fever .....	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Acute Encephalitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

Table giving names of Parishes and the number of houses and approximate population which each contains, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish, during 1957.

No. of Houses in 1951 Census	Name of Parish	No. of Ho'ses	Population of Parish, Dec., 1957	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.						Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Dysentery	Ophthalmia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Diphtheria
				Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas							
339	Abbots Bromley	356	1,414	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
76	Blithfield	78	310	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Croxden	74	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	Denstone	176	614	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	Draycott-in-the-Clay	169	900	5	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	Ellastone	96	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	Kingstone	117	370	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	Leigh	274	948	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
206	Marchington	211	760	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
386	Mayfield	493	2,022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139	Newborough	157	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Okeover	14	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Ramshorn	17	62	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
363	Rocester	425	1,322	4	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
63	Stanton	68	265	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
276	Uttoxeter Rural	326	1,069	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Wootton	45	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,678	TOTALS	3,096	11,350	33	6	22	2	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—



# Infectious Disease 1957—Months of Occurrence.

Month	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Pneu- monia	Food Pois- oning	Erysipelas	Acute Polio- myelitis		Dysen- tery	Para- typhoid	Ophthalmia	P. Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Diphtheria
							Paralytic	Non- Paralytic						
Jan. ....	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar. ....	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. ....	9	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. ....	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. ....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. ....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. ....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	7	22	2	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

For your information I give details regarding infectious diseases in the Rural Districts of Staffordshire (10)—1957. — Corrected Cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ty- phoid Fever and Paraty- phoid	Acute Primary Pneu- monia	Dysen- tery	Acute Poliomyelitis		Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
						Para- lytic	Non- Para- lytic		Lung	Brain	Other
1st Quarter	32	—	1	35	10	1	—	5	15	—	4
2nd Quarter	34	—	—	23	19	2	—	9	34	—	2
3rd Quarter	29	—	—	15	14	7	12	28	25	—	2
4th Quarter	20	—	—	79	47	3	—	5	22	1	3
TOTALS FOR 1957	115	—	1	152	90	13	12	37	96	1	11
TOTALS FOR 1956	119	2	—	84	120	5	5	28	84	6	15

## TUBERCULOSIS

No notifications were received during the year with regard to Tuberculosis, either pulmonary or non-pulmonary.

There were no deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The table below shows new cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary, in the Uttoxeter Rural District for each of the last five years.

Year	Popula- tion	New Cases		Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000,000 Population
		Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
1957	11,350	—	—	—	—	—
1956	11,260	2	1	—	—	—
1955	11,150	—	—	—	—	—
1954	11,100	—	—	1	1	180
1953	11,350	4	1	—	1	80

### Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population

Year	Uttoxeter	England and Wales
1957	—	0.11
1956	—	0.12

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Scheme, 1946, this responsibility passes to the Local Health Authority, upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the Authority (Section 26).

As in previous years, it was possible during 1957 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at Infant Welfare Centre Uttoxeter and special immunising sessions were also held at the in various schools in the Uttoxeter Rural District.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Rural District who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1957 was as follows :—

Children of less than 4 years of age	.....	.....	113
Children aged 4 years to 14 years of age	.....	.....	6
			—
Total	.....	.....	119
			—

The following children aged 4 to 14 years of age		
received a single reinforcing injection	.....	76

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1953.

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 4 yrs.	4—14 years		
<b>1957</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>76</b>
1956	125	39	164	97
1955	98	36	134	135
1954	34	124	158	181
1953	71	18	89	100

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received by the Public Health Department.

### Incidence of Diphtheria in the Uttoxeter Rural District since 1955

	Uttoxeter		England and Wales	
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
<b>1957</b> .....	—	—	<b>40</b>	—
1956 .....	—	—	51	8
1955 .....	19	—	161	13

The dramatic reduction in the incidence of Diphtheria in this country is one of the triumphs of preventive medicine. It cannot be stressed too highly, however, that as long as sporadic cases occur, as they always will, the number of children being immunised against this disease must be maintained, and even increased, if this disease is never again to gain a foothold in the community.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The number of vaccinations, according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Rural District in 1957 are as follows :

Under 5 years	.....	70
5—14 yrs.	.....	9
Re-vaccinations	.....	28



The occurrence of a case of smallpox is not beyond the bounds of possibility even in Uttoxeter, and apart from the ever present danger of a case occurring, in these days of increasing travel abroad it is eminently desirable that the individual be protected in infancy rather than have to be vaccinated for the first time in adult life. It is essential therefore that every effort should be made to encourage primary vaccination of infants.

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Whooping Cough can be a grave infection in young babies particularly, but in all young children there is a danger of serious lung damage if the attack is severe.

It is only in recent years that immunisation against Whooping Cough has become standard procedure, but already its efficacy is becoming apparent. In most cases complete immunity results, but even if the child does receive a particularly heavy dose of infection the disease is almost invariably modified to such an extent as to be no longer serious.

In the Uttoxeter Rural District during 1957, 22 cases of Whooping Cough occurred. One child aged 3 years was admitted to Bucknall Isolation Hospital.

During 1957, 79 children in the Uttoxeter Rural District received the full course of injections for protection against Whooping Cough.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1957 registrations were invited for children born between the years 1947 and 1956, but the limited supplies of vaccine available enabled only the following numbers to complete the course during the year.

**Table showing the number of children vaccinated  
according to year of birth**

1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	Total
2	—	8	17	25	32	51	53	58	63	309



